

Dr. Feffer Not Reappointed

by Mark Toor
Managing Editor

The Board of Trustees voted unanimously not to renew Dr. James Feffer's appointment as vice president for medical affairs at its May 15 meeting. Feffer, who has been the subject of controversy at the Medical Center since his appointment in 1972, will return to the post of full-time professor of medicine July 1.

Dr. Ronald P. Kaufman, dean for clinical affairs and medical director of the GW Hospital, was appointed acting vice president for medical affairs Tuesday. University Presi-

ent Lloyd H. Elliott said the University will look both inside and outside the Medical Center for a permanent successor to Feffer.

Each May, the Board of Trustees must vote to reappoint the president and all vice presidents of the University, but in most years reappointment is a matter of course. Elliott said he could not think of a single instance during his ten-year tenure here where reappointment was refused to an officer of the University.

The Board did, however, vote to continue, without increase or decrease, Feffer's 1974-75 salary as

vice president for next year, when he will be a professor of medicine. Also, a sabbatical for Feffer, who will be eligible for retirement in four years, is a definite possibility, according to Elliott.

Feffer's moves as vice president toward increasing Medical School faculty workload and added emphasis on clinical practice caused dissatisfaction among some sections of the Medical Center faculty. This dissatisfaction reached a height last fall, after Feffer fired a popular department chairman and disbanded a department without providing replacement jobs for its four tenured

faculty members, and culminated in a no-confidence vote against him by the faculty last November.

The May vote by the Board of Trustees represents a departure from its stand taken after the no-confidence vote. At its December meeting, the Trustees voted unanimously to retain Feffer, declaring the vote invalid because a large number of the doctors who voted did not receive their full salaries from GW and were thus not entitled to full faculty rights.

Feffer met with the Executive Committee of the Board before the meeting, according to Elliott, and even before the full Board's vote he accepted Elliott's offer to remain at the Medical Center as a professor of medicine, a position for which he holds tenure. Feffer said Elliott had informed him before the meeting that his not being reappointed was "a possibility."

"I think the resolution is a reasonable one under the circumstances," said Elliott, who had been identified as a supporter of Feffer last fall.

One administration source estimated that the Board's action on

Feffer's salary saves Feffer from an approximate \$15,000 cut to the average salary of a full professor in a Medical School clinical department.

In addition, Elliott admitted that a sabbatical for Feffer "has been discussed," but none has been granted as yet. Feffer said last week that he has no plans as yet for a sabbatical.

Feffer described the Board's vote on his salary as "a cut in that there will be no increase." He added that he was under the impression that it was University policy that "when an individual drops down from an administrative position his salary is not reduced, but not increased."

However, Dr. Harold F. Bright, vice president for academic affairs, said, "we don't really have a policy on that" because administrators of Feffer's rank rarely return to teaching full-time. "We would not allow him to suffer financially by going to a professorship," he said.

Bright explained that in past instances, administrators outside the Medical School who have returned to teaching have had their

(see FEFFER, p. 5)

Jury To Review Smith Money Gift

by Mark Lacter
Editor-in-Chief

One of the three Virginia citizens attempting for over two years to expose alleged campaign violations by Washington builder and GW trustee Charles E. Smith said he has been invited to testify before the Watergate grand jury June 12. However, Smith said he had been interviewed by the Justice Department several weeks ago and was told by his lawyer that the entire matter would probably be dropped.

Arlyn E. Unzicker said he received a letter from the grand jury foreman dated May 9, asking him to appear. If true, it would be another step in the uphill battle the three activists have been waging urging numerous prosecutors to press charges against Smith, his son Robert, and son-in-law Robert Kogod for contributing over \$35,000 to the Committee to Re-Elect the President (CREEP).

Unzicker has been dealing directly with the grand jury foreman, Elmer Rogers, instead of going through the Special Prosecutor's Office, which has been uninterested in the Smith case for many months.

Unzicker, along with Julian Holmes and Marion Agnew, contend that the contributions violate Title 18, Section 6.11 of the United States Code, which prohibits presidential contributions by anyone who enters into a contract with the U.S. government for personal services or for furnishing material, supplies, and equipment.

The Charles E. Smith Company, of which the two Smiths and Kogod are officers, deal in over \$13 million worth of government leases in the Washington area each year.

Smith's attorney, Charles Jay Pilzer, maintains that the 6.11 statute never mentions the word "leasing," thus clearing his client.

Smith said he was "interviewed by the Justice Department about three weeks ago." He added that his son and son-in-law were interviewed several weeks before that.

Neither the Justice Department nor the Special Prosecutor's Office would offer any comment on Smith's interview or Unzicker's statement about the grand jury appearance.

"My lawyer got the impression that the whole thing has been just about closed," said Smith. When reached for comment, Pilzer said he would have to call Smith to confirm exactly what he had told the *Hatchet*. However, Pilzer was unable to reach Smith and could not comment on the status of the case.

The three Virginia citizens became interested in the Smith company when the 24-story Skyline Center in Bailey's Crossroads, Virginia, collapsed, killing 14 workmen. Since then, Unzicker, Agnew and Holmes have been trying to implicate Smith and others in the collapse and the alleged subsequent cover-up.

The grand jury appearance has not halted Unzicker's concern about

(see SMITH, p. 3)



Opening Postponed

The new Charles E. Smith Athletic Center, which had been scheduled to open this month, will not open until October due to construction delays

caused by strikes. See story, page 8. (photo by Martha Howison)

Iranian-GW Deal Cancelled

by Mark Lacter
Editor-in-Chief

A Harvard University study which recommends that the Iranian government concentrate its initial efforts to expand higher education on medicine and science at its new Reza Shah the Great University has temporarily scrubbed GW's plans to establish a school of management in Iran.

The Harvard study was begun as the result of an Iranian decision to reassess its needs in higher education. GW in July, 1974, had signed a broadbased agreement with the Iranian Ministry of Science and Higher Education designed to help improve postgraduate education in Iran and provide educational programs for Iranian students in Washington. The establishment of a school of management, with GW faculty and administrators, in Iran was a major facet of the agreement.

It was in June of 1974, before the decision to reassess, when Iran asked GW if it was possible to set up a temporary school of management for the fall of 1974, according to Dr. Philip D. Grub, who has been working on the agreement since its inception. GW told the government it would be logistically impossible to

recruit professors in time and offered to get underway instead in the fall of 1975.

"They envisioned almost immediately setting up a satellite campus," said GW President Lloyd H. Elliott. "And yet when all the parties understood the logistics of recruiting students and faculty from the U.S. and Western Europe, it became clear that these things couldn't be achieved that quickly."

Elliott pointed to the apparent lack of desire on the part of many faculty members to live and teach in Iran, calling it "disappointing."

Last August, Iran had tentatively agreed to the fall, 1975 opening of GW's School of Management. Faced with an extra year before the new school was to set up shop, along with other administrative tie-ups, the government decided late last summer to begin a major scholarship program to give Iranian students ready for technical training the opportunity to study in major universities all over the world. Many of these students are currently attending GW.

This scholarship program has eased the urgent need for immediate facilities in Iran and gave the

(see IRAN, p. 5)

Rather: Work for Justice ...

by Mark Toor
Managing Editor

CBS News correspondent Dan Rather encouraged 356 National Law Center graduates to resist pressures to "sell out" and use their training to restore law as a weapon of equality and justice in America at their commencement May 25.

"The rule of law was among the first great hopes of the American dream," said Rather. "Now it is among the last...I hope you will leave determined not to let it be lost."

Rather, who was CBS' White House correspondent for ten years before joining CBS Reports as correspondent and anchorman, told the graduates that, with one of the best scholastic educations available and the power to put it to use in one of the world's freest societies, they had power and privilege which they could use to change the system.

"The question is and will be," he said, "are you going to live up to

that responsibility for equal justice under law or are you going to prostitute [your degree]."

He warned the young lawyers of the pressures they will face to sell out their ideals for money, power and the "go along to get along" ethic so prevalent in the legal profession.

"I believe these pressures flourish best and most in fear," he continued, "the fear that 'if I do or say what I think is right I won't get that job.'" The pressures, he said, may "make you settle for mediocrity instead of excellence."

"I urge you on the basis of what little I know," he said, "to try not to be afraid. Try not to avoid raising your voice against injustice...and you will make a difference."

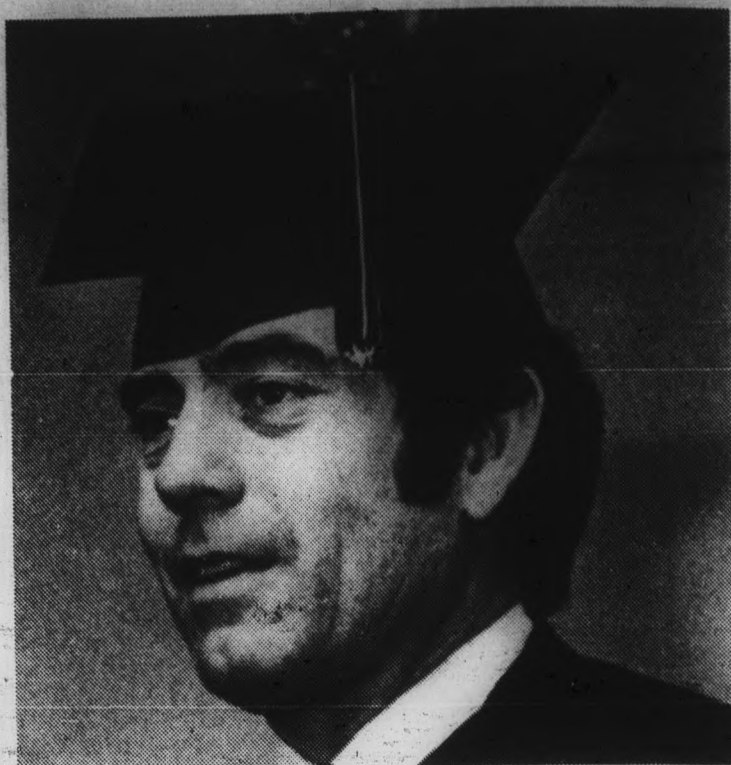
Rather also told the graduates that he hoped when the time came for President Ford to nominate a justice to the Supreme Court, he would nominate a woman, and "frankly, if it were a black woman, I think it would be better."

While such suggestions are often criticized for adding criteria other than legal qualifications to the selection process, he said, Supreme Court nominations in the past have not been made solely on judicial qualifications, but on symbolism and sectionalism as well.

The appointment of a woman Supreme Court justice, he said, "would represent justice, an important symbol of the New American Revolution."

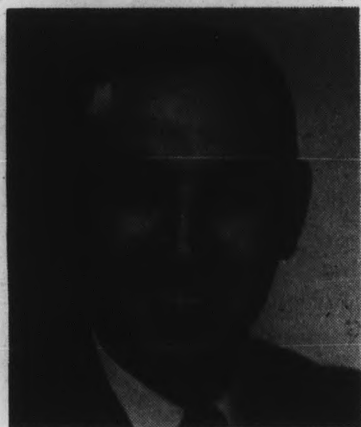
In an interview before the commencement, Rather told the *Hatchet* that he misses the White House, from which he was transferred in the wake of the Watergate scandal and the resignation of President Nixon, but, "I do find that I miss it less and less as each month goes by."

"I like what I'm into now," he said of his new position. "I really am committed to trying to rebuild CBS Reports." Rather said he felt he would like to stay on CBS Reports for four or five years.



CBS News correspondent Dan Rather warns fledgling lawyers against "selling out" to the system at the National Law Center graduation.

...Other Speakers Talk On Today's Problems



Joseph Sisco

"regain our sense of purpose"

Joseph Sisco

Undersecretary of State Joseph Sisco, speaking before the graduating class of Columbian College last month, called for continued U.S. involvement overseas, renewed trust in the political system and the

country's need for academia and government to work together.

Sisco emphasized the importance of maintaining relations with countries, labeling the past few years "an age of social turmoil and political assassination." He also said past efforts of the U.S. to form detente with other countries have been incomplete. "We cannot, we dare not shirk our responsibilities at home or abroad," he said.

In terms of scope of U.S. intervention abroad, Sisco stressed the need for America to remain active in her dealings with other governments, but, he said, "it is clear that the U.S. cannot play the role of an international police. Our policy must be one of limited engagement."

The Undersecretary said America is still living under the ignominy of Watergate, and he called for "renewed trust and fresh confidence" in the U.S. political system. Sisco added, "We must regain our

sense of purpose and find ways to restore confidence in our leaders and political institutions."

One of the most serious problems the U.S. is facing today, he said, is the state of the economy. But Sisco said he felt the country has enough talent to overcome both recession and inflation.

Sisco also discussed the need for a more informal and critical public, and he told the graduates that these qualities should have been attained through their college experience. "The nature of our education and leadership," said Sisco, "are essential factors in meeting our needs." He added, "Academia and government must work together."

Millicent Fenwick

U.S. Congresswoman Millicent H. Fenwick told the graduating class of the School of Public and International Affairs last month, "It's clear to all of us that we must have a reexamination of our foreign policy," adding that the United States has a responsibility to help foreigners regardless of their politics.

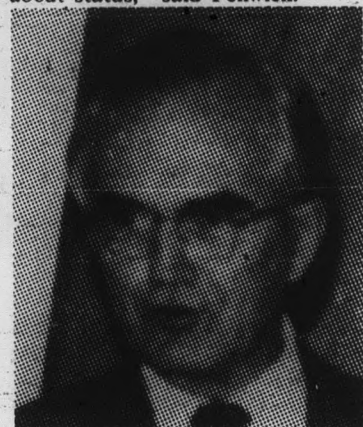
The New Jersey Republican cited the experience of a Congressional fact-finding trip to southeast Asia in which she had participated prior to the Communist victories and called for American aid to the refugees with whom she had come in contact, regardless of those in political power.

Fenwick, who is serving her first term in Congress, called for a "sound capacity for defense" because "unless you feel secure you cannot have that magnanimity of spirit required in the world today."

Picking up on the theme of morality sounded earlier in the afternoon by graduation speaker Glenn Smith, she said, "We must have character and common sense" in our foreign policy and emphasized the need for "concern for those abroad."

Responding to those who criticize the way in which American foreign humanitarian aid is used abroad, she said, "We've got to accept the fact that people will abuse it," but added that we still have the responsibility to help foreigners regardless of their political stance and governmental corruption.

If the United States acts without concern for the political ramifications of its foreign aid, "we don't have to worry about national prestige. We don't have to worry about status," said Fenwick.



Joseph Fisher

"trouble ahead"

Joseph Fisher

Unless Americans change their consumption habits, the United States will be in short supply of several natural resources in the not-so-distant future, according to Congressman Joseph L. Fisher (D. Va.).

Speaking before the graduating class of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences last month, Fisher said the United States also had to conserve fuel and find substitutes for some natural resources if the country is to stave off an energy shortage. "It boggles the mind, but if present trends continue the situation will become worse," he said.

Fisher said that demographic studies show there is "trouble ahead" and that a major concern should be a balance of conservation and population of a global scale. Because "there will be six or seven billion people living on this planet in the next decade," Fisher said, he encouraged the graduates to seek careers in the conservation field, and to stay concerned, as citizens, about the conservation problem. "We must act now with the best view of the future," he said.

The Congressman taught a graduate seminar course in government during the last fall semester, and the class dealt with the problems and solutions to the energy and conser-

vation problem. Fisher said he drew heavily from the class' research and conclusions in drawing up a conservation bill which he introduced in Congress. The bill will be a good test of whether Congress and the country can effectively deal with the problem, he said.

Robert Seamans

Robert C. Seamans, Jr., Administrator of the Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA), told the graduating class of the School of Engineering "the world is as ripe for saving as it ever was."

Seamans said that often students have a desire to go out and save the world after they graduate from college, but they often become frustrated with the daily problems that prevent them from being the healers they thought they could be.

The ERDA administrator was awarded a doctorate of public service and a plaque in the School of Engineering because of his success in working with the nation's space program and his assistance in increasing public awareness of the program.

Seamans said that the energy crisis, for example, was an area in which students feel obligated to save the world. He said it's not easy to solve the energy problem and he warned the graduates not to believe that it's possible to get into every dimension of life.

Seamans added that it was important for the graduates to consider how much of an impact science and technology can make in the world. "Can they provide acceptable key answers?" he asked. How good will future developments be, such as solar and nuclear energy? The nation's future scientists must consider what risks are involved.

As a final word, Seamans told the graduates that although there are frustrations in trying to find the answers, it doesn't mean there is no need to look for the answers.

Melvin Laird Chosen As New GW Trustee

Besides dismissing Dr. James Feffer as vice-president for medical affairs, the Board of Trustees appointed three new members, including former Presidential counselor Melvin R. Laird, and combined two top administrative posts at its May 15 meeting.

The other new trustees are Edwin Karl Hoffman, president of the Woodward and Lothrop department store chain, and Glen A. Wilkinson, a Washington attorney. Of the three, only Wilkinson, who was graduated from the National Law Center in 1938 and has been active in alumni affairs, has had a prior connection with GW.

Laird, now a senior counselor of *Reader's Digest*, served as a U.S. Congressman from Wisconsin from 1953 to 1969. He left Congress to be President Nixon's Secretary of Defense, a post he held until 1972. The following year, he became a Counselor to the President for Domestic Affairs, but, frozen out during the last days of the Nixon Administration, he left soon after Nixon's resignation.

Hoffman, a native of Chicago, has spent his entire career in retailing. He came to Washington in 1968 as president of Woodward and Lothrop.

Wilkinson, a former lieutenant colonel in the U.S. Army, is now a partner in the Washington law firm of Wilkinson, Cragun and Barker. Wilkinson is an active member and former president of the George Washington Law Association, and a former GW General Alumni Association governing board member and treasurer. He received awards for service as an alumnus in 1965 and 1973.

Dr. Carl J. Lange was appointed vice president for administration and research effective September 1. Lange, now assistant vice president for research, will replace Vice President for Administration H. John Cantini, who is retiring due to ill health. In the new position, Lange will have responsibility for research, non-academic personnel, legal affairs and safety and security.

[Reports compiled by Hatchet Staff Writers' Joye Brown, Jackie Jones, Mark Shiffrin, and Jonathan Landay]

GW Sued Over Quality of Course

by Jackie Jones
Assistant News Editor

Former GW student Veronika Nicolas is suing GW to recover her tuition from a program she claims is worthless.

Nicolas filed suit in D.C. Small Claims Court, but the University filed a motion that the suit be heard in D.C. Superior Court, said Michael Bentzen, lawyer for GW. A hearing will be held June 2 in Small Claims Court to determine if the case will be transferred to another court.

Nicolas also charged that lawyers representing GW had threatened to expose her academic record from the University of Maryland, where she had spent a semester on probation when she studied interior design there, if she did not drop the suit. Bentzen refused to comment on the accusation.

The program in question is the landscape architect assistant program given by the Continuing Education for Women (CEW) Center in the College of General Studies. Nicolas said she was told that "the program qualified you for a large range of things" as well as providing training as an architect assistant. She said she found the program was "too shallow" to provide any really useful training.

According to the CEW brochure, the program is a 12-month non-credit course. Nicolas and 27 other students who signed up for the course agreed to pay \$1,300 for the program (tuition has now been increased to \$1,500). According to the contracts the students signed last September, only half the tuition would be refunded if a student dropped out on or before October 1, less than a month after classes started. Nicolas said that date was too early to make a solid decision about the course.

Margaret James, coordinator of the landscape architect assistant program, said "I'm not allowed to say anything because the case is in suit." However, James was quoted by the *Washington Post* as having said "we have several bits of documentation that would refute these claims of Ms. Nicolas."

One source said part of the documentation the University may use are the results of a program evaluation, which allegedly shows a large proportion of the students

enrolled were satisfied with the program.

Betty Clemmer, another dissatisfied student, said she and a few other students she talked to were not pleased with the program but did not criticize it as heavily on the evaluations as they felt they should have.

Clemmer said the instructor and administrators involved in the program were "especially nice" and that because of the friendly atmosphere within the school students were probably reluctant to be critical about the program.

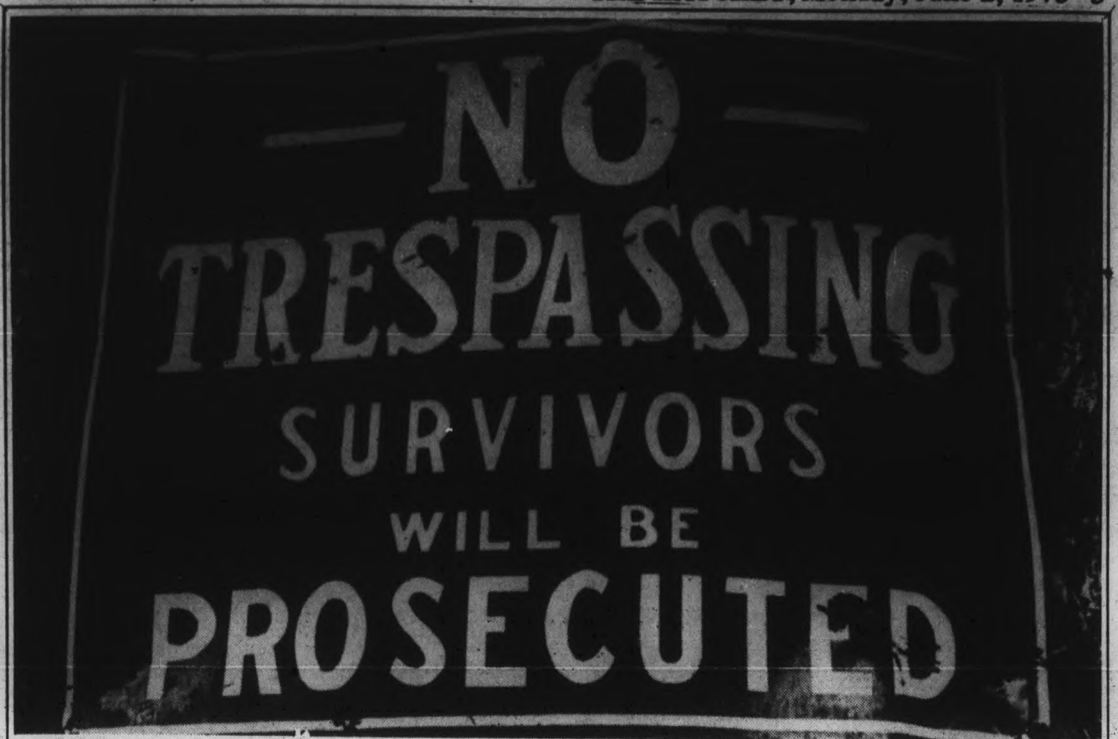
The *Post* article also reported that although the local market is bad for landscape architecture, a few students in the program had gotten jobs as landscape architect assistants, according to James.

One complaint Nicolas had about the program was that students had been strongly assured that there would be little problem in placing them once they graduated. However, Nicolas added that while she was told the program was on the graduate level, she later found out the skills she had been taught would not qualify her as an architectural assistant.

Nicolas further charged that Dean Ruth H. Osborn, coordinator of the Committee on Women Studies, refused to talk with her on the phone about Nicolas' complaints with the program, and that when Osborn finally responded by mail, the letter Nicolas received was unsigned. Osborn had no comment on the charges.

Although Nicolas dropped out of the course, Clemmer stayed through out the semester. Clemmer said, "It was the worst course in my life." Clemmer, who holds a B.A. with honors from Mt. Holyoke College and a Master of Arts in Teaching from Brown University, will meet with University Comptroller Frederick J. Naramore in a few weeks to request a tuition refund for the program. If the University refuses to refund Clemmer's tuition, she said, she will consider filing suit as well.

Clemmer felt since the only thing a student can take away from the program is a skill getting one's money's worth is especially important, because the program cannot be regarded as a "gut" course which students often willingly take for an easy grade to boost their indices.



GW Hospitality

Such a sign in the wild hills of Appalachia might be commonplace but at GW's parking lot "C" on the corner of 23rd and G Sts? Another strange, but

true, vignette of life at an urban university. (photo by Martha Howison)

Jury To Investigate Smith

SMITH, from p. 1

"getting the facts out." Since the Special Prosecutor's Office did not proceed with the Smith investigation and since a member of that office will be presenting the case to the grand jury, Unzicker is worried about a biased presentation.

Therefore, his attorneys will be attempting to get a "Special Special Prosecutor" to hear the June 12 testimony. On May 11, Unzicker sent a letter to the grand jury requesting such a prosecutor to be funded by the courts. Such a request is highly unorthodox.

The grand jury would have to agree to such a prosecutor, and U.S. District Court Judge George Hart would have to approve and appoint such a person. Several lawyers familiar with the grand jury process doubt seriously whether such an attempt will succeed.

However, the Bailey's Crossroads investigation, which the three have been trying to reopen in Virginia concurrent with Smith's campaign contribution case in Washington, took an unexpected turn last month when a grand jury in Alexandria asked U.S. Attorney General

Edward H. Levi to appoint a special prosecutor to look into the allegations of the building collapse coverup. Justice Department officials described the grand jury request, similar to what Unzicker wants in Washington, as being "highly unusual."

After the collapse, the Smith company was acquitted of any wrongdoing but Miller and Long, a subcontractor, was fined \$300 for failing to provide ample shoring on the day of the collapse. A third indictment was made against a Miller and Long supervisor but that was also dropped.

The three activists have maintained that Fairfax County and U.S. Department of Labor officials, along with the U.S. Justice Department, engineered a massive cover-up in the collapse.

In the campaign contributions case, the three have been pointing their fingers at numerous Justice Department officials during the past few months. Among these is Earl Silbert, who is awaiting confirmation as U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia.

Several months ago, it was believed that Smith's alleged illegal

contributions would become a moot point on April 7 because of a three-year statute of limitations clause on the campaign finance bill passed last fall. Further information reveals, however, that the two Smiths and Kogod contributed to CREEP throughout the campaign in 1972, so indictments are still possible.

Obituaries

George E. McCandlish

Prof. George E. McCandlish, chairman of the GW English department for the past five years, died May 21 from a heart attack while on vacation in Italy. He was 61.

McCandlish, an authority on early American literature, came to GW as an associate professor in 1965. In 1971, he was promoted to the rank of professor, and had been chairman of the department since July, 1970.

A native of Seattle, Washington, McCandlish received his B.A. from the University of Washington in 1936. He was a teaching fellow at Harvard and later became an editorial assistant to Harvard University Press.

He is survived by his wife, Violet, a daughter, Joan, two sons, Brooks and David, and two sisters.

Dorothy Betts Marvin

Dorothy Betts Marvin, widow of the late GW president Cloyd Heck Marvin, died April 29 at her home on Massachusetts Avenue, after a long illness. She was 81. Marvin had been active in University affairs for several years, and in 1971 contributed \$1,500,000 for the student center named in honor of her husband.

She also organized and edited *The Courier*, a quarterly publication of the GW medical center, for many years, and served as president of the GW Hospital Women's Board for 23 years.

She is survived by a son, Cloyd Heck Marvin, Jr. of Silver Spring, Md., and a brother, George Betts, of Los Angeles, Cal.

Trustee Commends Convention Efforts

John B. Duncan, chairman of the Board of Trustees Student Affairs Committee, praised delegates to the constitutional convention last month for their "spirit and efficiency" in working on the document that will provide for student government at GW.

Duncan told delegates when they met with the Student Affairs Committee, "If you are as impressive as you are today I see no reason why more than one student could not attend the Board of Trustees meeting" when the document comes up for Board approval. Trustees meetings are closed to students, but Duncan said he would like to see some delegates attend "to present the student's side of the issue."

In a prepared statement, convention chairman John Denick told committee members that the con-

vention hopes to complete its work "within the first two months" of the fall semester. "Although we had hoped to complete our work by the middle of April, we came to the conclusion that in order to produce an efficient and presentable constitution to you and the student body, we would have to rearrange our timetable," he told the committee.

At the end of April the convention had voted to meet informally in a committee of the whole during the summer. While most delegates would be home, some said they would be in Washington and would like to continue researching the constitution and present a full report to the entire convention when that body meets in September.

Three committee of the whole meetings were scheduled in May, but attendance was minimal, with

no more than a few delegates at any single meeting. Two of the meetings were cancelled because no more than three delegates attended. The problem, according to convention administrative assistant Rick Reno, is one of communications. "We hope to solve that by mailing out a complete schedule of the times and dates for meetings," he said.

There is no estimate of how many of the 42 delegates will be around during the summer. "The number will be flexible, as people come and go. Some will be around for summer school for only one session, others work, and some others may just want a break from the convention," said one delegate.

Delegates went before the Student Affairs Committee May 15 to bring them up to date on convention work since the delegates last met the

committee in March. Representatives of various convention committees reported the progress of their research, findings, and proposals as to how the government should be organized and the possible scopes of its power.

Committee members were particularly interested in a delegate plan for the selection of students to a legislature. According to delegate Jerry Tinianow, petitioning for positions would allow all campus groups the opportunity to be represented. There would be no restrictions on the size of the body.

"It is a new system, and it is not widely accepted or used at any university," Tinianow said. "There are also problems with it, but we have not decided on anything definite, and are still doing research on it."

Editorials

Orchestrated Farewell

A three-year-old conflict in the Medical Center has finally been resolved with the dismissal of Dr. James Feffer as vice president for medical affairs (see story, page 1).

But the method in which Feffer was dismissed is questionable. Feffer, a strong agent of change, upset a number of doctors enough to catalyze the Medical School faculty, one of the most loosely organized faculties on campus, to take the surprisingly strong step of voting no confidence in him. The Board of Trustees, however, unanimously rejected the vote—not on its merits, but on a technicality of the Faculty Code which the Faculty Senate later found to be incorrect.

Regardless of the merits of both sides, Feffer severely split the Medical Center. Faculty members shouted at each other during a late-night meeting on the no-confidence vote last October; many commented that interns, residents and fellows were reserving judgment on whether to join the Medical Center for the coming year until the Feffer matter was resolved. "It's destroying us," one doctor commented just before the meeting on the no-confidence vote.

In view of the effect of the controversy on the Medical Center, the Trustees should have removed Feffer immediately, if for nothing but to save the Medical Center from further dissension. However, it now appears that the Trustees may have stalled until May, when most students would be off campus and many professors on vacation or occupied with clinical responsibilities, to take this step. The salary agreement and sabbatical offered to Feffer may be further evidence of the Trustees' desire to give the final resolution of the controversy a low profile in hopes of having it fade from memory.

All those involved in the matter—Feffer supporters and opponents alike—are doubtlessly glad it's finally settled, but the emotion and energy that was expended in the fight leaves a bitter aftertaste.

Everything Is Rosy?

The Ford Administration's continued neglect of the serious problems of skyrocketing unemployment paints an ominous picture, not only for this year's graduates and next year's graduates but for anyone seeking employment over the next few years.

Last week's declaration by Secretary of State William Simon that the worst is over and the recession is "bottoming out" is pure hogwash to any young person who sulks in Woodhull House after being rejected from a job as a messenger or a salesman—hardly the sort of career one who has invested over \$20,000 is really interested in. Is this the kind of benefit a college education at GW or anywhere else is expected to achieve?

Ford often speaks of helping the unemployed, but his veto last week of a \$5.3 billion emergency jobs bill for fear it would further unbalance the federal economy and provide too much stimulus to the economy adds little credence to the argument. It seems if the President spent more time getting an idea of just how bad the unemployment problem is in this country instead of gallivanting around Western Europe as an obvious political and public relations move, he would soon realize this economy is hardly in jeopardy of being too stimulated.

When the President originally proposed to Congress a \$2-billion public service jobs program last March, creating 760,000 additional jobs he obviously refused to come to grips with the real unemployment problem—steady jobs, not just summer ones.

Even the most optimistic Administration official admit that the unemployment level is not likely to drop off for at least another year. In the meantime, more young blacks are unemployed, more college graduates are unemployed, and, most of all, many family breadwinners are unemployed. By vetoing the jobs measure, Ford is simply snowballing the job problem, making it more difficult to solve in the future.

One can only hope that the Congress will have more sense and override the veto. Congressional experts say the vote will be close. One way or another, it could be an important turning point in the United States' attempts at solving recession.

Mark A. Shiffrin

Paying To Make A Point

"Five men were arrested by United States Park Police and charged with disorderly conduct after they used compressed air noisemakers to try to disrupt last night's opening of the Bolshoi Ballet at the Kennedy Center Opera House."—Washington Post, May 28, 1975.

If you got to page B9 of your Post the other morning, the headline "Arrests at Kennedy Center" may have caught your attention. If it did, you may have read further about the incident for the several column inches printed. And you may have thought about how trivial it was. Except that there you were wrong. It wasn't trivial.

There is more to it than the apparent fact that a few rowdies disrupted the Beautiful People's Night Out at the White House of Culture. I wonder how many thought (if indeed one does think about four inches of copy which he reads sandwiched between a review of the Bolshoi Ballet and the local curtain times) about why those people did what they apparently did in their hundred dollar seats. Was it just being rowdy?

It's called civil disobedience. And there isn't too much wrong with it as a principle exhibited in something like the Kennedy Center incident.

Several persons, concerned with the plight of people in the Soviet Union, raised hell. They violated the sacred virginity of the Opera House in order to make a point of protest. They didn't hurt anyone. They didn't even really deface the obscene grandeur of that Palace of Culture which our government has created a mile from what could charitably be called inexcusable urban squalor. What they did do was to desecrate what they viewed as obscene, the obscenity that the "cultured" American public could marvel at the beauty of the Bolshoi and America's equatorial relationship with Moscow while millions of Russians are deprived of the freedom to which Americans have always been accustomed.

I would not have joined in their protest that night. It is irrelevant whether I agree with their point (which I do) about the sad situation of those who live in the Soviet Union and are deprived of their freedom, however I do not feel that such an event as their protest changes anything.

I don't know what kind of results can be garnered from something like that event which merited five paragraphs in the bowels of the Post. But I do know that several people felt strongly about an issue, an issue which deeply concerned them, so they decided to drown out the Soviet national anthem in a protest to ridicule that nation. Forty others, the Post reports, confined their protests to picketing without incident outside of the Opera House.

But, back to the noisemakers: Were they right or wrong? I could make a strong case for the sagacity of their action (though the other protesters may have been more effective), because they had a good point, that

they thought that the Soviet Union was immoral. In good conscience, apparently knowing full well what they were doing, the group protested that nation through an act of civil disobedience, a fully understood voluntary disobedience of the law in order to make a loud point of their deeply-held conviction. And they knew that they would be arrested.

I have a good deal of respect for the type of people who disrupted the ballet that evening and caused sweat to bead on the furrowed brows of the cool-headed Patrons of Culture who were at the Kennedy Center not to play politics, but to revel in art. The protesters had a message and they said it. They called attention to something and they took the consequences of their actions. Through paying the price they gain my respect.

Just as protesters in the South practiced civil disobedience of the law because of what they believed in, so did these people engage in an act of conscience. I won't defend the principle of violating the law, but when someone believes in something strongly enough to abandon self concern as his prime motivational force, when someone believes in something strongly enough to make the kind of statement which those people made at the Kennedy Center the other evening and to take the consequences of his action, he earns my respect.

There is nothing particularly terrible about violating the strictures of law, in a manner which hurts no one, in order to make a point. Such protest is in the finest tradition which has had people performing acts of conscience in violation of law for centuries.

When people of draft age not too many years ago burned their draft cards to protest a war which they saw as unjust, they were doing essentially the same thing as the Kennedy Center protesters; they were taking a stand and performing an act of conscience indicative of the seriousness with which they took their stand. And they were accepting the burden of their act of civil disobedience.

There is nothing glorious about arrest or the perquisites of criminality. I'll never be able to see the glamour in a prison-surplus work shirt. But events such as the Kennedy Center Opera House incident remind us that there remain people who will perform acts of civil disobedience as acts of conscience. And there is nothing wrong with having the guts to peacefully make a point in violation of the law, even if it does offend some of our sensibilities.

I don't relish law-breaking, but I nevertheless respect the principle of civil disobedience as evoked by those who chose to violate the serenity of the Opera House the other evening. They may have been more effective in a picket line, but they chose civil disobedience and took the result (note no "resisting arrest" mention in the Post) serenely.

They were honorably guilty of civil disobedience on principle; I can think of far worse crimes.

Jonathan Landay

Especially The 'Special'!

While an estimated 70 people are killed each day by handguns, Congress still remains inactive in trying to formulate some type of constructive legislation that might at least pave the way toward getting the guns off the streets. There have been, in the past, a number of proposed plans that would either ban entirely or limit the sale and possession of cheap handguns called "Saturday night specials."

What of the cold facts? According to figures released by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the reported crime rate in the U.S. rose 17 per cent in 1974 over the figures for the previous year. This increase is the largest recorded since the law enforcement agency began tabulating crime statistics in 1930. Five per cent of that figure accounts for the rise in murders committed last year, with more than half of them involving handguns. The ten largest American cities in 1973 all had homicide rates that were 10 per cent higher than the national average, a number greater than the gun fatality rate of Northern Ireland.

These facts have been quoted over and over again, but without any action on the part of Congress. In a recent NBC television documentary, several interviews were conducted with convicted criminals who used handguns. Significantly, all said they they would not think twice about using a gun again to commit a crime, including deliberately killing someone.

Handguns are not only used to commit crimes, but supposedly to prevent them. However, many handguns kept in the home for protection end up becoming the instruments of unintended shootings when family

temper flare and, in a fit of anger, someone reaches for the gun in the night table. There have also been countless numbers of cases of children who find firearms and accidentally discharge the weapons, killing or maiming themselves. In fact, the gun kept in the home for protection is six times more likely to be used to kill a member of the family than to kill an intruder.

There are now approximately 30 million handguns in private possession in the U.S. In fact, the United States has the least stringent gun control measures in the so-called civilized world and therefore, not surprisingly, the highest death rate caused by firearms.

The major opponents of gun control legislation are the members of recreational shooting clubs and lobbying organizations such as the National Rifle Association. They argue that the passage of restrictive legislation on firearms would bring about the demise of these rifle clubs and sports involving firearms. But the demise of a rifle club is certainly not as serious as the death of a human being.

The latest major proposal to restrict guns was made by U.S. Attorney General Edward Levi, whose plan is to ban or tax out of existence Saturday night specials. But since Levi announced his idea, little or nothing has been heard in terms of either Congressional action or formulating a substitute.

There has been a lot of screaming and yelling by politicians, including President Ford, for some kind of control, but that is no way to enact a very important and necessary piece of legislation.

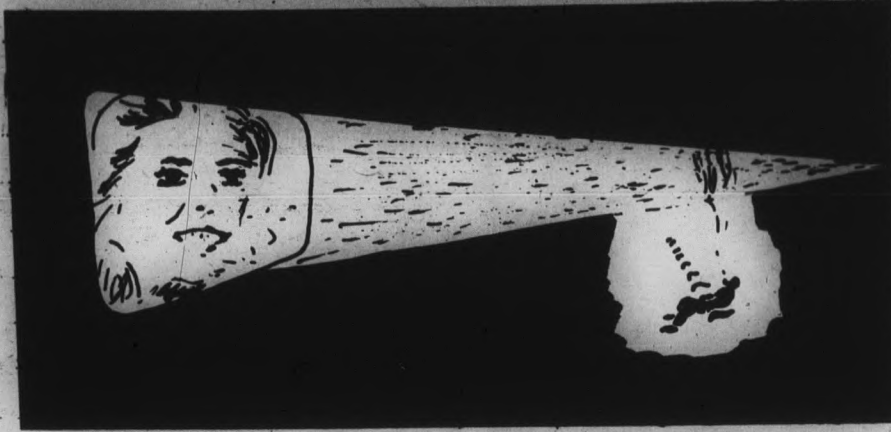
Ron Ostroff

Of Movie Reviewers And Stars And Reviews

Linden, N.J. — In a recent full-page advertisement in *The New York Times*, Tom ("Billy Jack") Laughlin asks "WHY IS IT THAT CRITICS ARE SO TOTALLY OUT OF TOUCH WITH THE AUDIENCES THEY ARE PAID TO REVIEW FOR? Why do critics consistently misjudge and condemn the pictures that their audiences want to see the most?"

A reading of Laughlin's full-page advertisement indicates his feeling that critics should act as representatives of the people who read his reviews, and react and review as if the critic had the combined emotions, likes and dislikes of the readers. In that way, critics would be in touch with the audiences for which they are paid to review, because they would try to exactly duplicate the attitudes of that audience. No longer would critics, in Laughlin's words, "misjudge and condemn the pictures that their audiences want to see the most." But, unfortunately Mr. Laughlin, there are some imperfections in your theory.

You write that critics consistently misjudge popular movies. If I, as a critic, can't stand an extremely popular film, is my view a misjudgment? Who assigned you, Mr. Laughlin, to play God? Most good critics make no pretense that their opinion of film is anything more than their opinion. The well-expressed opinion of the critic is just as valid as an equally well thought out, but diametrically opposed, opinion from any member of the movie-going public. If both these opinions are based on the facts, no one, not even you, Mr. Laughlin, can intelligently



call either a misjudgment. Each view is just one person's opinion.

Critics should be aware of what audiences are looking for in films, but they should not base their entire approach on the feelings of their readers. Though many persons (yourself included, Mr. Laughlin) seem to think criticism should come closer to the public's opinions and then be regarded as the last word on a film—it is not, and should not be that way.

A good critic attempts to give his opinion of what he has seen. (Remember, it is just his opinion!) After a few weeks of reading the same critic, people can begin to use that critic as a sort of cinematic barometer. The reader will learn how his film views compare with those of the critic. The reader may find that if one critic hates a film, the reader will think it

is the best thing ever put on film. Or the reader may find he agrees with many of the critic's opinions. In either case, the reader can use well-written criticism to guide him through the film world.

Later in your full-page open letter, Mr. Laughlin, you imply that critics should write their reviews as though they were straight, objective (if anything can be) news articles. "The need for factual description is self-evident," you write, "but what about when it comes to the area of mere opinion?"

"If we must have opinion," you continue, "...WHY NOT SIMPLY HAVE TWO REVIEWS WRITTEN SIDE BY SIDE IN EVERY NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE—ONE BY SOMEONE WHO DISLIKED THE FILM AND ANOTHER BY SOMEONE WHO LIKED THE FILM—THUS

GIVING THE AUDIENCES A CHANCE TO EVALUATE FOR THEMSELVES?" You also quote *Cahiers du Cinema*, which said "IF YOU DON'T LIKE IT DON'T WRITE ABOUT IT."

What will happen, Mr. Laughlin, if both reviews printed disagree with the mass opinion of a movie? What then? Will you hire a third critic? A fourth critic? And continue to hire critics until all your paper contains is the views of thirty persons on one movie?

Do you honestly think many people are going to read all those reviews? Or even more than one of them? And where will the newspapers and magazines get all the money to hire those additional critics? Will the American people agree to a huge hike in the price of their favorite newspaper or magazine? Will your Billy Jack Enterprises, Inc. pay the tab?

And that last quote from *Cahiers du Cinema*. Am I to understand that you want all the critics to like everything? Or that you think only critics who like a film should write about it?

Then what is the purpose of media criticism of the movies? Good criticism should tell (in the critic's opinion) what is done well and what is done poorly in the film. But you don't want that. You just want constant praise. Is your ego so fragile that you cannot stand to hear an opinion which differs from yours? If it is, Mr. Laughlin, you're in the wrong business.

Dr. Feffer To Keep Teaching Position

FEFFER, from p. 1

administrative salaries, based on an eleven month year, pro-rated to a nine-month year, the period for which faculty contracts are awarded. However, he said, Medical School professors are on eleven-month contracts, so this would not apply in Feffer's case.

Elliott said it is "not uncommon" not to reduce salaries of administrators who return full-time to teaching. "I think the precedent has already been established both here and at other institutions," he said. Elliott, who recommended the salary action to the Board, said one factor in his decision was that this came toward the end of Feffer's career. Feffer, 61, has been at the Medical Center since 1942.

Feffer denied he had received any kind of settlement or special treatment. "There was no settlement of any kind," he said.

"This is better for the University and better for Feffer," Feffer told the *Hatchet* last week. He was beginning to feel the increasing stress and strain of the position, he said.

A University press release distributed soon after the Board meeting quoted Feffer as saying, "I am proud of the 33 years I have spent serving the University and proud of the contributions I have made to it. The recent unfortunate chain of circumstances is regrettable, and I now feel that I can serve the University best in another capacity."

Feffer directed the pulmonary division at the Medical Center for 26 years until 1968, when he was named associate dean for clinical affairs. As associate dean, he helped institute the present academic group medical practice and directed recruitment efforts which significantly increased the number of full-time teaching faculty.

Feffer converted the faculty from one in which many doctors taught part-time and had private practices on the side to one in which the doctors worked full-time at the Medical School, handling clinical patients at the University Hospital or the Clinic.

In the process, he gave the full-time faculty and residents and

interns training at the hospital additional responsibility for patient care. Many private doctors who practiced there, some of whom had graduated from GW and served as unpaid part-time clinical teachers, felt they were losing control over their own patients.

Faculty members were also angered at Feffer's increasing emphasis on clinic work. Some charged that teachers are forced to work 65-hour weeks to do the teaching, research and clinic work expected of them.

Other complaints included an expansion of the Medical School's student load without an increase in funding, poor business operations at the GW Clinic and increasing emphasis of clinical work over basic sciences in the Medical School curriculum.

Faculty dissatisfaction climaxed last fall when Feffer recommended against the reappointment of Dr. Wallace Jensen as chairman of the Department of Medicine. Although Jensen is generally considered a brilliant doctor and competent administrator, Feffer recommended against his reappointment, citing

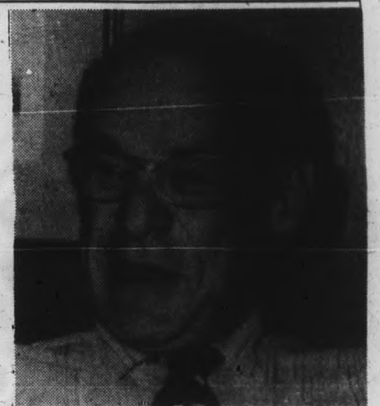
only personal differences.

Feffer also disbanded the fledgling Department of Epidemiology and Environmental Health, which he said was of little value to the Medical Center, without providing jobs for its tenured faculty members.

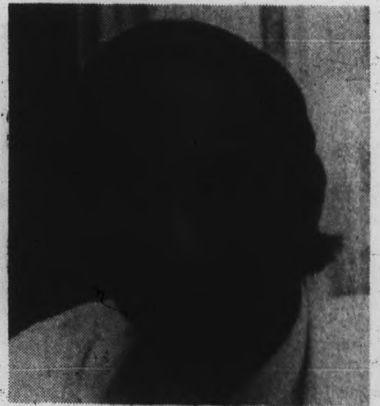
The Medical School faculty voted in October, 1974, to hold a mail vote of no-confidence in Feffer. The faculty members thought eligible to vote on the question, 330 full-time professors with a rank of assistant professor or higher, voted 151 to 116 to approve a motion stating they "do not have confidence" in Feffer.

After the Board of Trustees refused to dismiss Feffer in December, the Faculty Senate studied the question and decided in February that all 330 faculty members who voted had been entitled to vote and the vote was therefore valid.

The Faculty Senate's report concluded, "Once it has been demonstrated that an incumbent administrator concerned with academic affairs does not continue to have the confidence of the Faculty, he should be dismissed."



James Feffer
"better" for everyone



Ronald P. Kaufman
acting vice president

Commission Recommendations Upset Iran Deal

IRAN, from p. 1

government time to think about the educational emphasis at its newly planned Reza Shah University.

Around the time the scholarship program got under way, Iran commissioned the Harvard group. Though a final report has yet to be released, sources indicate the study will recommend that Reza Shah concentrate its efforts on developing programs in science and medicine.

The government of Iran, according to Grub, has appointed a second commission to review Iran's management needs, the type of school needed, and the location of the school. That commission is expected

to complete its work sometime this summer.

It would not be until then when Iran might ask GW for assistance. "If there is an area of mutual cooperation, GW is ready and willing to assist in the development of a school of management appropriate with Iranian needs which would meet the highest standards of excellence anywhere in the world," said Grub.

He added, however, that GW would not be willing to go to Iran under any and all circumstances. "GW will not go there with a bozo program. We want to set up a university which will meet Iranian

needs and which will eventually be 100 per cent Iranian in terms of faculty and administration."

Elliott felt the inability "to meet the [Iranian] deadline speeded up the government's decision to start the scholarship program." He added "Here's a country with a new crop of students and, as a country, they say, 'How do we build upward?' So they proceed both ways—send some students abroad and keep some home."

When Iran collects all the commission's studies, many United States universities are likely to be considered for assistance. Among the schools besides GW which have

been negotiating over the past few years are the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the University of Southern California, the University of Pennsylvania (which Iran has been dealing with for over ten years, according to Elliott) and Harvard University.

Despite the problems in setting up a management school, the numbers of Iranian students coming to study at GW grows. The Registrar's Office had 190 Iranian students enrolled for the spring, 1975 semester. This compares with 84 who were attending GW in the spring of 1974, and is the largest foreign contingent at the school.

Some students have come in groups, such as the 43 students housed in the Guthridge Apartments. Many others, however, came on their own or through special individual scholarships from the Iranian government. Most of the Iranian students are taking courses in management, engineering and education.

In August of 1974, Iran had donated \$1-million to GW for establishment of a professorial chair in multinational management. Grub is the first occupant of a newly endowed Aryamehr (Light of the East) Chair. He will occupy the position for as long as he is with GW.

GAY? VISIT A BOOKSHOP
THAT CELEBRATES
THE GAY EXPERIENCE

Lambda Rising
1724 20th St. N.W. D.C. 462-6969

UNCLASSIFIEDS

VOICE LESSONS—Popular, Broadway, Classical Music. Special summer rates. Joanna Galentiere 656-1721.

Small law firm seeks part-time typist for summer employment, flexible hours, convenient to G.W.U., 331-1737.

"Help wanted, part-time and weekends. Construction, house renovation, Capitol Hill area. Hard work, some experience preferred. Call after 7:00 p.m. 546-1839."

YOUNG ADULT CAREERS IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT—New Brochure tells best way. Mail \$2.50 to Box 4006, Falls Church, Va. 22044.

Small efficiency needed within walking distance of Kennedy Center and Lister. Call days, 393-3808. Evenings 751-4552.

Manual typewriters for sale in very good condition. Ideal for writing your term papers or for brushing up on your typing for that summer job, or whatever. \$35.00 and up. Call 356-7592 between 4-9 p.m.

ROOM AND BOARD. in a large, cheerful room with private bath and kitchen privileges in Cleveland Park home. Use of typewriter, piano, TV, yard. Easy walking distance to Wisconsin and Connecticut Avenues. On No. 30 bus routes to G.W. In exchange for help with children in late afternoons some evenings.

Beginning early September.
CALL: 686-6745

DAVE'S DRY CLEANING

2008 Eye St., N.W. at Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, D.C.
TEL: 872 - 9757

SERVICES:

- One day dry cleaning - No Extra Cost!
- Shirts expertly laundered
- Suedes and leathers cleaned
- Shoe repair
- Alterations and repairs

OPEN DAILY
7:30 am - 6:45 pm
Saturday 8 am - 3 pm

STORE AWAY YOUR TROUBLES!

Avoid the hassles of transporting your clothes back and forth from campus to home every year

Use Dave's Dry Cleaning Summer Storage
Pick-up and Delivery FREE

The Passenger: Absorbing, Hypnotic

by Mark Lacter

Despite all that is said about the way movies are fast becoming a bastion for anyone seeking pure "escapist" entertainment, occasionally there comes a film which simply doesn't fit the *Earthquake*, *Towering Inferno*, and *French Connection II* mold. A movie where the lead character isn't being chased by drug smugglers or jewel thieves but instead by himself and his past identity. A film where the good guys and the bad guys are not firmly classified because their position, as in real life, depends chiefly on perspective. The film is Michelangelo Antonioni's *The Passenger*, perhaps one of the most important film events in years.

Unlike other Antonioni films such as *8 1/2* and *Blowup*, *The Passenger* is a simple work—the pieces all seem

to fit together until the last climactic seven minutes when the audiences must finally speculate or analyze (depending on one's confidence or lack of it to study serious film) the outcome.

It is a film which many people will not like—Antonioni's use of wide angle panoramas makes the movement somewhat slow, almost as if we are watching a slow motion travelogue. However, the techniques can place the audience in a near-hypnotic state, trying to understand how each facet of the Antonioni puzzle meshes together into a moving statement of life and man's ability or inability to cope with it.

From the first moment of the film when the camera pans to show a desolate and foreboding region of North Africa where David Locke (Jack Nicholson), a successful British television journalist, is searching for a band of guerillas, the staple Antonioni theme of so-called alienation is clearly seen. Wandering throughout a village, talking to the indifferent natives, climbing jagged rocks against the barren desert, Locke is a man alone, a man unable to communicate.

The Passenger, written by Mark Peploe, Peter Wollen and Antonioni, is terribly engrossing, which is curious because of the plotline's simplicity. Locke's attempts at reaching the guerillas are stymied at every turn. While searching for the group, Locke becomes friendly with a man named Robertson, who closely resembles Locke and is

quartered in a hotel room next door to him.

The two talk at length about their lives and problems, and Locke concludes that his own particular biases and viewpoints about people and cultures have somewhat jaded his ability to accurately portray an accurate message. He is a frustrated man, and Robertson adds fuel to his frustration.

So when Robertson conveniently dies of a heart attack in the hotel, Locke decides to begin a new life. It seems all so simple—switch the photos on his and Robertson's passports, take Robertson's airline ticket and his clothes. He leaves North Africa, not as Locke, the journalist who reportedly dies of a heart attack, but as Robertson, a man who turns out to be a gun runner.

For the next 90 minutes, Antonioni takes us to London, Munich, Barcelona, and Almeria, with Locke following Robertson's itinerary to the "T". In Munich, Locke comes face to face with representatives of the same guerilla group he wanted to interview. This time they are interested in getting arms and they pay Locke a hefty \$50,000 for a sheaf of papers he found in an airport locker. Locke is somewhat confused, but enjoys the novelty of being another person.

Even when he meets The Girl (Maria Schneider), a free-spirited architectural student in Spain, there appears to be a very light-hearted, pleasurable vibration running through Locke.

But this is soon to end, slowly and deliberately. Locke's British associate and later his wife try to find Robertson in an attempt to find out more about the journalist's death in fact the death of Robertson. It doesn't take long for the two to fit the pieces together, with Mrs. Locke getting a look at her runaway husband in a Barcelona hotel.

Armed with The Girl, he starts running, hoping to get away. He narrowly escapes a police roadblock, only to get in car trouble later on. He wants Schneider to leave, telling her to meet him in Tangiers. She leaves but later rejoins the hunted Locke in a small hotel in a small, dusty town.

Locke is seen lying down on a bed,

tired of running away from his past, slowly realizing that one can never really escape. Schneider tries to comfort him, but the fun and games they had earlier enjoyed are over. In a somewhat obvious but nevertheless effective anecdote, Locke recalls a man who regained his eyesight at 42 after being blind all his life. At first the man is happy about his new-found sight; then, he becomes disenchanted with the world and all the filth which it contains. The man kills himself. With this somewhat dubious analogy to Locke's case having been told, he finally asks Schneider to leave. She does.

Then, Locke's wife, along with the police and the guerilla representatives converge on the scene, Antonioni's camera pans away from the drained Locke and ever so slowly zooms up to the barred windows of the hotel room, then passed the bars and onto the village street. Children are playing, an old man is sitting, a dog is barking. The seemingly motionless shot then provides several clues which are the basis for the conclusion of the film, a conclusion which can be analyzed ad nauseam.

Nicholson's performance as the haunted Locke is nothing short of spectacular. Through an emotionless exterior, Nicholson provides the audience with little hints of his real feelings throughout the film.

The *Last Tango in Paris* girl, Maria Schneider, has the kind of role which is difficult to measure in terms of acting performance because the character of The Girl is never really explored. She is a helper to Nicholson; she obviously cares for him but never comes to grips with his desire of freedom.

It is Antonioni, though, who must be scrutinized, as this is his film more than anyone else's. His attempts at character development, plot and action succeed in a more dramatic, moving way than any of his previous efforts. It marks one of the few occasions this year when movie audiences actually have to do some thinking and philosophizing. Antonioni opens the door to many disturbing questions but the probing into one's inner self could prove satisfying, if not altogether invigorating.

G.W. Students

Save at the
convenient office of
**Home Federal
Savings & Loan**

1901 E Street—
Next to Mitchell Hall

There IS a difference!!!

PREPARE FOR:

**MCAT
DAT
LSAT
GRE
ATGSB
OCAT
CPAT
FLEX
ECFMG
NAT'L MED BDS**

Over 35 years
of experience
and success

Small classes

Voluminous home
study materials

Courses that are
constantly updated

Make-ups for
missed lessons

JOIN US FOR
SUMMER COURSES

call: 530-0211
Md. — D.C. — Va.

Stanley H. KAPLAN
EDUCATIONAL CENTER
TEST PREPARATION
SPECIALISTS SINCE 1938
1675 East 16th Street Brooklyn, N.Y. 11229
(Executive Office)
Branches in Major U.S. Cities

Red Lion

2024 Eye St. N.W.

293-1440

GW Special \$1.00

Choice of Kosher Hot Dog
Kosher Salami

Liverwurst

Plus Mug of Beer

Mon. - Fri. Only

4:00 - 7:00 PM

Bon Appetit

2040 Eye St. N.W.

• Delicious Hamburgers

• Famous Isabella

Mon. - Fri.

7:30 - 1 AM

Sat. & Sun.

12 Noon - 1 AM

One More !%\$★! Time, Popeye

by Mark Toor

It's the era of sequels, and the producers of *The French Connection*, the Oscar-winning cop movie of 1971, decided to get with it, even at the cost of paying Gene Hackman a reported \$1.3-million to recreate his slightly depraved portrait of New York narcotics detective Jimmy "Popeye" Doyle. But, although a workmanlike effort, *French Connection II* fails to put it all together as well as its predecessor.

The inane plot doesn't help. The movie opens in Marseille, where dozens of French narcs are busy slitting open what appears to be every fish in the Marseille fish market looking unsuccessfully for smuggled drugs. A taxi drives up and out steps Popeye Doyle, shifting a Chiclet around in his mouth and surveying the scene suspiciously. Doyle, who of course speaks no French, was sent to help French police apprehend Charnier, the heroin magnate who narrowly escaped him in the first *French Connection*.

Putting Doyle in Marseille robs *French Connection II* of the flavor

of New York streets and New York cops that made the first movie move so well, but it does give the scriptwriters plenty of opportunity to clumsily pit Popeye's New York cop iconoclasm, total irreverence and unbelievably foul mouth against the niceties of France.

The movie is full of humiliations for Doyle. The type of cop who wraps his pistol in cellophane and carries it into the shower so he won't feel "naked," he is forbidden by French law to carry a gun. The French cops consider him a joke, and assign him a desk next to the men's room. After he exceeds orders on a raid and causes the death of an undercover agent, an angry French detective assigns him to interrogate prisoners who can't speak English.

Doyle can't even order a drink in a bar without pain. He can't get laid. And to make things worse, as he gets closer and closer to Charnier, he finds himself shadowed by the French policemen he is supposed to be working with.

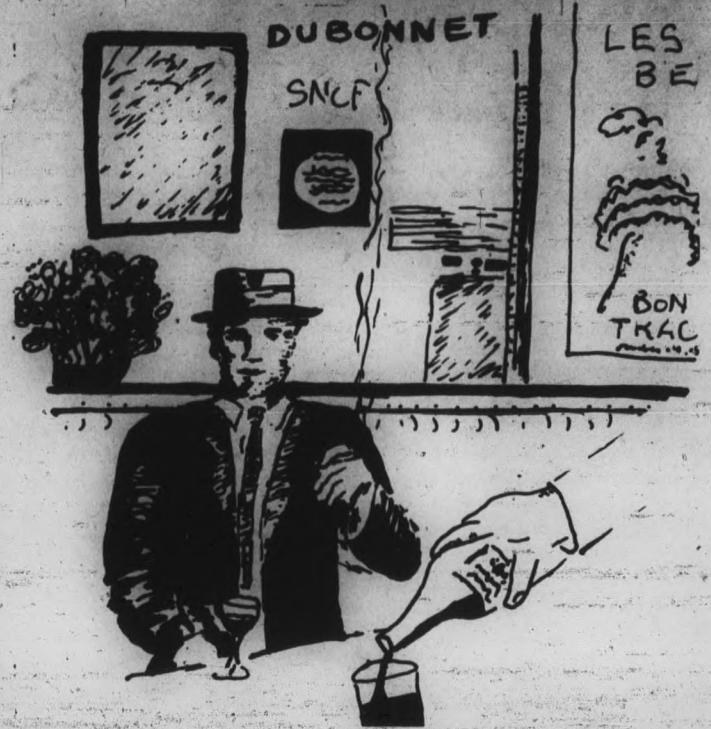
Doyle's being followed because the poor slob was really sent to Marseille as bait; his superiors in

New York think the sight of him would jar Charnier into finally doing something he could be arrested for. However, no one thinks to inform Doyle of this, and he eludes his tails—just in time to be kidnapped by Charnier.

The grisly scenes of Popeye's ultimate humiliation follow. Charnier ties Doyle to a bed and shoots him full of heroin. The narcotics cop is made a dope addict. Doyle is held for three weeks, and the scenes of his steady physical and mental deterioration are intercut with teams of French detectives frantically turning the city upside down looking for him.

Besides being a jarring irony, this interlude helps make Popeye appear more human, makes the audience become more sympathetic toward him. In the first *French Connection*, Popeye was a mean, brutal, foul-mouthed stereotype with whom audiences could not realistically identify.

He is still mean, brutal and foul-mouthed during much of *French Connection II*, but this scene and others of lesser impact—Popeye



trying to order a drink from a non-English-speaking bartender, Popeye lonely in a hotel room, Popeye in a prison hospital cell explaining to a French detective why he became a cop—make him a victim, a much more human figure.

Doyle finally turns up, thrown out of a car in front of police headquarters. He undergoes a cold turkey withdrawal, and finally gains his strength back, and his bravery has impressed the French cops so much that they give him a gun. The cops close in around Charnier's operation, and the last forty-five minutes of the movie are filled with shootout after shootout, all in the best tradition of the first *French Connection*.

Gene Hackman once again puts in a brilliant job of portraying

Doyle. His job is made easier by the scriptwriter's failure to make any character other than Hackman more than two-dimensional. Most are not even given names, let alone personalities. In fact, the most interesting character, next to Hackman, was an old lady addict who stole Hackman's watch while he was in a heroin haze.

Despite all this, *French Connection II* is put together well. The scenes are tight, and the movie does not lag seriously anywhere, although some of the scenes of Doyle's addiction could be mercifully cut. The action scenes and gunfights are admirably done. But, with its incredible script, *French Connection II* is the type of movie that you have to go to planning to sit back and let it come at you—if you try to think about it, all is lost.

The Truth About Hollywood

by Ron Ostroff

Warner Brothers—A History of the Studio: Its Pictures, Stars, and Personalities by Charles Higham, 232 pages, Charles Scribner's Sons, \$9.95.

Away from the cameras of *Public Enemy*, James Cagney whittles a grapefruit half until the edges are jagged and sharp. Back on the set, Cagney smashes and twists the grapefruit into the face of co-performer Mae Clarke. She reacts with genuine screams, a bloody nose and tears streaming down her cheeks. The scene becomes one of Hollywood's finest, because the grapefruit thrust, which was to have been done with trick photography, actually happened—producing real terror and misery from the unsuspecting Miss Clarke.

By eating up every last word of the fictional releases, the press created a mythical, lovable, wonder dog. Higham has shattered that myth and brought forth some true stories about an animal that many Warners

employees would have liked to have seen shot.

Higham also fills readers in on some interesting facts about *The Jazz Singer*—the first full length talkie. According to the author, Al Jolson's famous "Hey, ma, listen to this!" "Wait a minute, wait a minute, you ain't heard nothing yet!" and his famous long speech telling his mother all the things he would do for her when they were rich and famous, were all ad libs!

Since nothing could be re-filmed, Jolson's additions of a few lines here and there were in the film to stay. This Jolson practical joke produced the first words ever uttered in an American motion picture.

After more of the Jolson-Jazz Singer story, Higham turns to tales of Humphrey Bogart, John Barrymore, Edward G. Robinson, Paul Muni, Bette Davis, Errol Flynn, Gary Cooper, James Dean, Judy Garland, the brothers Harry, Albert, Jack and Sam Warner, and the other personalities who lit up the

silver screen in the heyday of the Warner Brothers studio.

Higham has produced a Hollywood history for history-lovers, film fanatics and star gazers alike. Readers will be thankful that this volume is missing just one thing—the public relations-created myths, lies and tall tales that fan magazines pass off as the undistorted truth.

Vacation Information

- ☐ OCEAN CITY, MD. \$1.00
- ☐ REHOBOTH BEACH 1.00
- ☐ OCEAN CITY, NJ 1.00
- ☐ WILDWOOD, NJ 1.00
- ☐ ATLANTIC CITY 1.00
- ☐ ALL FIVE 4.00

SEND FOR THESE VACATION GUIDES TO GET DETAILED INFORMATION ON MOTEL RATES AND FACILITIES INCLUDING:

RESTAURANTS
AMUSEMENTS
BICYCLING
GOLF

MAPS,
BOATING
FISHING
TENNIS,

CAMPING,
SURFING,
& AND MUCH MORE!!!!

SEND TODAY TO **ESSENTIAL RECORDS BUREAU**
P.O. BOX 33082 DIST. HGTS. MD.
20028

NAME
STREET
CITY

ENCLOSE CHECK OR MONEY ORDER

**IF YOU LET A FRIEND
DRIVE DRUNK,
YOU'RE NO FRIEND.**

Superfluous Hair Removed

MEDICALLY APPROVED
One Block from G.W. University
Member-Electrolysis Soc. of Am.

Filomena Rori

2025 Eye St. N.W. 331-7963

TEMPORARY POSITION AVAILABLE

Healthy males—21 to 45 needed as temporary employees to participate as subjects in **Anti-Malarial Drug Studies** sponsored by a U.S. Government agency.

Studies vary from a few days to one year.
Remuneration from \$130.00 to \$1,000.00.

CALL 882-0977.

For More Information
Call between 9AM and 5PM daily
Except Weekends

Three New Recruits To Join Buff Roster

Basketball coach Bob Tallent didn't have to look much further than his own backyard to find GW's first two recruits for the '75-'76 basketball season. Guard Tom Tate and forward Mike Samson, teammates at Louisville's Ballard High School in Tallent's home state of Kentucky, have signed National Letters of Intent to attend GW.

Tate, a 6-foot 175-pounder, was All-State and Player-of-the-Year in Jefferson County. He registered 254 assists in one season with a game high of 18 assists. Tate also led the team in loose balls and steals, and tallied a career total of 443 assists, averaging 8 points per game.

Although recruited as a forward, Mike Samson can play guard as well. Samson was Ballard High's leading free throw shooter, averaging 76 percent with 15 points and 12 rebounds per game. Coach Tallent said Samson has great jumping ability, which allows him to play underneath the basket and stay with a guard on defense.

Tallent said that whether the two recruits will play on the varsity team will depend on "how quickly they learn the system of playing around here." The coach also said that Tate had a better chance at playing varsity because the team is strong in the forward positions, but needed a good point guard, "which Tate is."

A third recruit, Jack Kramer, is transferring from Pennsylvania's Rider College in the fall and will be eligible for the '76-'77 season after establishing a year of residency, according to Tallent.

As a freshman at Rider, Kramer led the Broncos averaging 18 points per game. Kramer, like Tate, was an All-State selection from Pennsylvania.

By sitting out a year, Kramer will have an extra season of eligibility following his senior year, putting him in the same class with GW veterans Pat Tallent and Haviland Harper. According to the rules, said coach Tallent, if a player is injured during one of the first three games of the season he can sit it out and become eligible for another year of playing. Bob Tallent and Harper were injured in the third game of last season. Both will be seniors next fall, and they both plan to play out their four year option.

Pitching Injuries Give Colonials Bad Break

After enjoying what GW athletic director Bob Faris called a "better than average fall season" the Buff slid into the pits with a 17-20 finale for the baseball season.

The Buff's fall record was 12-8, but because of injuries which plagued the team throughout the spring the record for the second half of the season was a disappointing 5-12.

Three of the team's four pitchers were bothered with "sore arms," said Sports Information Director Doug Gould. Gould said Craig Floyd was the only pitcher to remain healthy the entire season, while pitchers Doug Cushman, Pat O'Connell and Keven Ziegler were each plagued by problems that kept them from playing at top form.

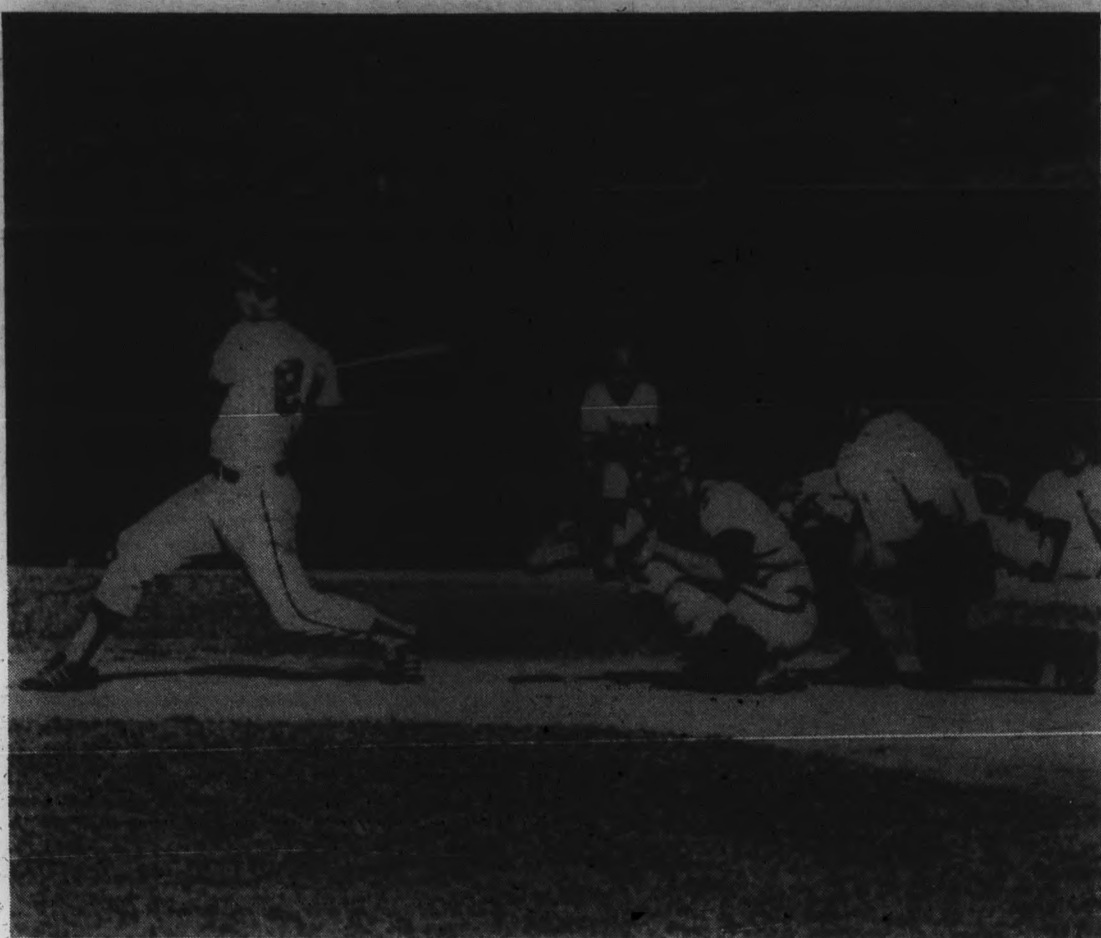
The season was evidently a disappointment to Buff coach Bill Smith, who returned to coach the team this year after resigning at the end of the 1973 season to devote more time to his job with an area heating and air conditioning firm.

In 1972, Smith led the Buff to the University Baseball League title and agreed to return to GW on a part-time basis last fall.

Smith will not return to GW next year. "I came back only on a part-time basis and I'm in the process of changing jobs so I'll be unable to coach either full-time or part-time," he said.

So far no one has been chosen to replace Smith, according to the Athletic Department. Coach Smith said baseball at GW is really only a part-time job, but it should be handled by someone "who has the time to give to coaching."

Other problems that have plagued GW baseball are the lack of a strong financial aid program and having no field on campus. "The good athletes," said Smith, "don't come out for baseball" because GW is an expensive school and potential recruits apply to state schools or large universities that offer tempting financial aid packages.



Second baseman Joel Oleinik stands at bat during a recent game with Georgetown. Despite a fairly impressive fall season, the Buff dropped off markedly in the spring due, in large part, to injuries. GW finished with a 17-20 season.

Strikes Cause Delay

Smith Center Opens In Fall

Because of strike delays, construction of the Charles E. Smith Athletic Center will not be completed until late September, and the building will not open until October, according to Athletic Director Robert K. Faris. Construction had been scheduled to be completed this month.

According to Faris and planning construction director Robert E. Dickman, strikes by roofers, equipment operators, crane operators and other trade unions delayed completion of the Center. Cement workers are now on strike, and Dickman said there is a possibility that laborers and mechanics may also strike.

However, "if there are no more strike delays, and there are some now, the Center should be complete in September," he said.

Barring additional problems, the Center is scheduled to be opened on October 19 during Parents Week.

end for tours, and officially dedicated December 6 during the half-time of the GW-Wake Forest game.

"During the open house we want to show the Center in its maximum use, and the Wake Forest game should be a good draw for the dedication ceremony," said Jeff Milstein, a student member of the dedication committee.

Because the Center will not open until October, the department of human kinetics and leisure studies has revised its fall class schedule so classes can be held at other locations.

"We are working on the assumption that the Center will not be open," said Pony Harrant, a spokesman for the department. If the Center is completed and opened in October, the department will switch classes there, but they will be held at the same time periods, she said.

The Center will be used for "all

programs of the physical education department, including free play, classes, intramurals, women's sports and other athletic events," according to Bernard Swain, assistant to Faris. "The Center's first priority is sports, and usually sports-related activities will be scheduled there," he said.

Swain said the Center will also be open to other University groups and activities, time and space permitting. "There is no reason to prevent other groups from using the building," he said. However, the athletic department "hasn't even reached the stage of programming."

LAW SCHOOL ARE YOU PREPARED TO FAIL?

Do You Know What You Face In Law School?
WE DO. IT'S TOUGH!

The name of the game is Preparation. Being unprepared means failure. Don't wait until midway through your first year... DON'T TAKE THAT CHANCE! Prepare Now for September... Please Write Us:

LAW SCHOOL PREPARATORY SEMINAR SUITE 461 1120 CONN. AVE., N.W. 20036 (202) 833-3883
Seminars Held in Major Metropolitan Areas.

LSAT PREPARATION

There is a difference!

- Small groups; unlimited questions
- 8 Sessions — 32 hours
- Testing and training in all areas
- Voluminous home study material
- Constantly updated curriculum
- Make-up lessons included
- Tape center for added review

The only metropolitan area course offering all these features

REGISTER NOW FOR JULY & OCTOBER



Call 244-3010

We also offer courses for MCAT, DAT, GRE, ATGSB, & SAT

HUGE FRAME SELECTION ALL THE LATEST STYLES

SPECIAL STUDENT DISCOUNT

- EYES EXAMINED
- CONTACT LENSES

- PRESCRIPTIONS FILLED
- ONE HOUR SERVICE



ATLANTIC OPTICAL

1747 PENNSYLVANIA AVE., N.W.

DAILY 9-6
SAT. 9-3

466 - 2050